



FRELIGHTSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1837.

VOL. 2.

THE
MISSISSKOU STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
BY
J. D. GILMAN, Printer,
To whom all Communications must be ad-
dressed; and if by mail, post paid.

POETRY.

From the Saturday Courier.
SUMMER SONG OF THE CIT.
Oh, the woods are green and beautiful
And the flowers are fragrant now,
And the music of the bird is heard
From the cool embowering bough;
And the breeze will fan the fevered cheek,
Will lull the soul to calm repose;—
To the hill and vale I go!

There's a charm not found in cities,
In the forest's silent shade—
And the song of the summer warblers
Sounds sweet in the glorious glade:
And the glimpses of high Heaven,
Which we gaze on from below,
Through the breeze stirred branches opening,
Give the soul to joy—I go!

And there the pale moon shineth;
Her light on every stream,
In mild beams gently falleth,
There let me, slumbering, dream;
The heavens be bright above me—
The earth be fair below—
With one true heart to love me;
I am weary—let me go.
S. J. L.

POOL, THE BANDIT.
(Concluded.)

CHAPTER IV.

The Gathering—The March—The De-
feat—The Dungeon.

It was a chill and hazy evening in No-
vember. The clouds lay scattered over the
horizon in dark and broken masses, suffer-
ing here and there a single star to gleam
faintly through. The moon was rapidly
declining in the western horizon, and look-
ed wan and cold, as it travelled from cloud
to cloud. The tall and leafless trees, that
circled the Peak of Derby, moaned in the
night wind, that sighed through their
branches. The torrent, that rolled from the
side of the mountain, rushed violently
along its narrow channel, and the hoarse
roar of its confined waves, gave additional
wildness to the place. The spot was near
to the entrance of Pool's Hole.

In a few moments, the banditti might
have been seen emerging, one by one, from
the mountain—which here rose abruptly
nearly one hundred feet, and throwing its
dark shade over the surrounding woods,
added a more grim and savage sublimity
to the scene.

Against the foot of an old tree, & near
the mouth of the cave, sat the old woman
—the inmate of the same. She was bent
over, with her elbows on her knees, & her
hand supporting her chin.

'We are off now, Dame,' said Pool—
'and many a gay dress will we bring you
from the castle yonder.'

She turned her dark and bleary eyes upon
the speaker, and not changing her posture
or moving a limb, she burst out into a
shrill, demoniacal laugh, that rung wildly
and fearfully above the roar of the elements.

'You are digging your ain grave, John
Pool!' shrieked the half-sane woman. 'Ye
are wearing your ain winding sheet! The
gaily dresses, that your merry-men wear
before the rising of the sun, shall be clot-
ted and fouled with their ain blood; and
their tall forms shall lie low on the plain—
the food for the ugly raven, and the cold,
crawling worm. Your ain home here shall
become the abode of the deadly serpent
and the foul bat. And I—ha! ha! ha! I
shall keep a merry wake here, when I hear
of your fall. I had a dream last night,
and in it I heard the drum and the bugle
play the dead march—and I saw a coffin,
which was your ain, borne upon the shoul-
ders of strange men—and I saw the laced
serfs of the castle pile the turf above your
ain grave.'

'Poor fool!' shouted the robber, and
turning to his men, bade them march.

The setting moon, as it threw its shim-
mering light upon the company, showed
that they were armed to the teeth, & bent
upon some lawless and hazardous enter-
prise. Bending their steps along the nar-
row path, that led from their rendezvous,
they soon gained the common road, that
passed through the plain below the castle.
On one side it was skirted by a grove of

dark fir and pine trees, in the shade of
which the robbers kept to avoid any strag-
glers, who might be passing over the plain.
Their numbers were augmented to fifty.
Every man in the vicinity, who acknowl-
edged Pool's sway, having been summoned
to unite in the prosecution of this import-
ant enterprise—the taking and destroying
of Sir John Temple's castle.

'We shall have a short job of it, Robert,'
said Pool, to a short thickset man, that act-
ed as his lieutenant, of whom we have al-
ready made honorable mention... the old
fox is doubtless asleep in his hole, and will
only be woken from his slumbers by the
smell of gun-powder, when our men flash
their pistols under his nose.'

'I hope so, though I don't like the say-
ing of Jane to-night—that we should measure
our lengths upon the green sod before morn-
ing.'

'Pool! man—don't get down in the
mouth by listening to the croaking of that
old beldame. We have a fine night for our
enterprise. Old Oliver has skulked be-
hind the hills, and the stars hardly get a
chance to peak through the clouds.'

'Where is black John, Captain? I have
not seen him for the whole night.'

'He asked leave of absence from this
prank. I presume he has a lady love a-
mong the lassies of the valley, that he
stands pledged to meet beneath the trust-
ing tree.'

'I hope it's no worse.'

'What do you mean?'

'Why, to tell you the truth, I fear his
blowing. He has been as sulky as a whip-
ped hound, ever since you struck him in
the cave, when he refused to obey orders.'

'He dares not violate his oath.'

'He is a coward, you well know, and a
coward will be guilty of any act, however
base and dishonorable. I fear foul play.'

The conversation here ceased, and the
leaders falling back upon their men pursu-
ed their march in moody silence; and for
the next half hour the deep stillness of the
night was only broken by the heavy tramp
of the men, and the faint clinking of their
arms. Turning round a thick clump of
trees, the large castle of Sir John Temple
stood before them.

It was a massive stone building, of an
octagonal form, and stood upon a little
eminence. It was surrounded at a short
distance, by a broad deep moat, fed by a
neighbouring brook. The top of the walls
were crowded with lofty turrets, which in
more ancient times, and when the art of
war was in a rude state, furnished a shelter
to the bowmen, from which to assail with
security the besiegers. They now answered
from their commanding height, as watch-
towers, from which the inmates could learn
the approach of an enemy. The hand of
improving change had, within the last cen-
tury, cut embrasures and loop holes in the
wall nearer the ground, from the former of
which looked out several iron swivels, and
through the latter of which, in case of an
attack, the besiegers could keep up a fire
of musketry.

The drawbridge, which crossed the moat,
to the surprise of Pool, was dropped down
—though the heavy port-cullis, which se-
cured the main entrance to the building,
was down and apparently barred. Not a
sound was heard from the building, that
gave token that it was even inhabited. Not
a light gleamed from one of the narrow
windows, which 'few and far between,'
pierced the upper part of the walls.

The robbers advanced towards the build-
ing in a single file, and passing around it
to guard against any ambuscade from with-
out, they warily and stealthily crossed the
drawbridge, bearing with them the heavy
crows, that they had brought to force the
gates. They had scarcely gained the level
strip of land between the walls & the moat,
when the heavy drawbridge, as if by mag-
ic, was raised instantly and swung over in
towards the castle. The robbers stood a-
ghast. There was no mode of retreat ex-
cept by swimming the moat, which was
deep and rapid, and guarded on the borders
by tall, sharp piles, driven deep into the
earth. Ere they could decide upon any
plan for escape or attack, the embrasures
and loop holes were opened, and a murder-
ous fire poured out upon them. In a few
moments, almost every member of the party
lay weltering in his blood.

The firing suddenly ceased—the port-
cullis was raised, and a band of sturdy re-
tainers, with Sir John at their head, rush-
ed out and surrounded the few bandits,
that were still alive. Resistance was in
vain, and Pool with his few men that re-
mained unscathed, delivered up their arms.
They were conducted into the guard-room
in the interior of the building, heavily
ironed, and then thrown in separate dun-
geons beneath the walls.

'Here is a fine issue to my schemes,'
said Pool, aloud, as he seated himself on a
stool, that graced one corner of his dun-

geon. My bravest and truest men are kill-
ed—the rest are prisoners...and myself in
a few hours perhaps, will be hung up like
a dog, for the sport of my old enemies.'

'An agreeable prospect that, John Pool,'
said a voice apparently opposite him. 'If
such is to be your fate, you had better be
preparing for the change of worlds, you
must so soon make.'

Pool started to his feet, and gazed round
the room as minutely as the dim light of
the breaking day would permit, but could
perceive no one. He then passed his hand
round the walls, as if to clutch his hidden
visitor. 'You cannot see or touch me,
friend, so be content with hearing. Do
you wish to escape from this place, or are
you so tired of life, as to be willing to take
your stand upon the scaffold at noon?'

'Do you take me for a fool?'

'Not quite one I think—though you
did not show your wisdom in crossing the
drawbridge. Hark! do you not hear the
ringing of the Smith's hammer? They
are raising a gibbet in the court, high e-
nough to hang Haman on.'

'For my own especial use, I presume?'

'Certainly. They intend to make a
scare-crow of you, to frighten off all rob-
bers, cut-throats and thieves from this re-
gion.'

'Humph! I feel flattered by the use
they intend making of me.'

'Have you a ring on your finger, given
you by the lady Anne Temple?'

'Yes.'

'Hold your hand, that bears it, up against
the window. Aye—I see it. A word
more to you and I must quit. Lay the
ring on the outside of your window-grate
and fear nothing. Farewell.'

Pool did as he was directed. The sun
rose, and the noise of the hammer and saw
and the voices of the workmen, rang con-
stantly on his ear.

CHAPTER V.

The Execution—The Birth-day Request—
The Denouement.

In the centre of the castle was a spaci-
ous, open court, which gave light to the
interior of the building. In the middle of
this was erected the gibbet, around which,
in a circle, stood the armed retainers of
Sir John. At a short distance from the
soldiers, and on an elevated seat, sat the
baron.

The castle bell tolled loudly, and the
muffled drum rolled heavily, as the prison-
ers, two and two, were marched to the foot
of the scaffold. The attending priest was
ready to pray and shrive, but they dog-
gedly refused all spiritual consolation.

By the direction of the baron, the com-
mon robbers were to be hung first, and
Pool was to suffer alone and last, to give
more prominence to his punishment. The
six companions of Pool were soon launch-
ed into eternity, & the hangman approach-
ed his more important victim.

'Quite an honor, sir,' said he while ar-
ranging the noose, 'quite an honor, I con-
sider it, I assure you.—My poor father
who died (God rest his soul) two years
ago last Michaelmas, would have gone
down to his grave with a stouter heart,
had he known that I was to be the exe-
cutioner of the great robber of the Peak.
I shall be proud, upon my word, sir, to tell
to my children—aye! and to my grand
children—that I was selected to put the
hempen collar about the neck of the cele-
brated John Pool. Raise your chin a little,
sir, so that I can get the knot, where it
will certainly break your neck. I have a
skill about these matters, I assure you, sir;
and you may deem yourself fortunate in
being placed in my hands. You'll not strag-
gle three minutes—aye! three minutes, by
a watch. Fine clothes you have on. Part
of my perquisites, you know. I'll wear
them in remembrance of you, sir, on all
holy-days.—I swear to you I will.'

As Pool ascended the steps of the scaf-
fold, the boding fear and the darkened
hope for a moment shook his nerves, and
stilled the pulsations of his heart; but the
promise of the daughter of the proud noble
crowded again upon his memory, buoying
him up, even at this moment of chilling &
crushing uncertainty. By the time he had
reached the platform, he had regained his
wonted composure. As he turned away
the thick and matted hair from his brow,
his hard features exhibited no traces of
mental anxiety. His bright, black eye
was undimmed, and his lips wore a haugh-
ty and iron smile. If he relied much upon
the promise of the maiden, he relied
more, for support, in this dark hour, upon
his own stern, self-relying, self-sustaining
spirit, which in the various vicissitudes he
had passed through in his chequered life,
had enabled him to 'look danger and death
in the face.'

As the executioner ascended the scaf-
fold to perform the last duties of his office,
a movement was seen in the throng below,

which arrested the attention of all. The
peasant crowd moved back, and the lady
Anne—the only child of the baron—pre-
ceded by her attendants, approached his
seat. She was clothed in her richest robes,
and her silken hair, which flowed in gol-
den ringlets down her snow white neck,
were bound with a wreath of various flow-
ers. Drawing near her father, she kneel-
ed at his feet.

'What brings you here, Anne?' he asked,
'this is no scene for you to witness.'

'You know it is my birth-day, father,
and yestern-eve, you told me, that whatev-
er boon I craved to-day, that you had the
power of bestowing, should be mine.'

'I did.'

'I come to name that boon—the life of
the man, who now stands on yonder scaf-
fold.'

'Away! child—you know not what you
ask.'

'Do you love me, father? Do you re-
gard your plighted word? Do you wish
success to the cause of Charles, our king?
You know, that the rebels, lead on by Fair-
fax, Ireton, and Cromwell, are already as-
sembled in great force, and are making
head against the cavaliers. If you wish
well to the cause you have espoused, save
this man's life.'

The deep blue eyes of the daughter, as
she fixed them on Sir John, had a spell &
a power in them which the eloquence of
words could not attain.

'The request is granted,' said the baron,
though I have much misgiving as to the
propriety of the same or the prudence of
my granting it. Ho! warder, lead the pris-
oner hither.'

As Pool approached, the lady, turning to
him, said, 'I have saved your life brave
man, and shall feel requited for my efforts
in your behalf if you will embrace the royal
cause.'

'I care not, fair lady, under which ban-
ner I enlist if I but side with you. My
services—my life—are at your disposal.'
'Know then, that the Scots and parlia-
mentarian army are united, and are besie-
ging York; while prince Rupert, the lead-
er of King Charles's army, being joined
by the Marquis of Newcastle, is marching
to raise the siege. My father is a royalist,
but he is too old to bear the fatigues of a
campaign—will you lead his troops?'

Pool instantly accepted the trust. He
was eminently fitted both by nature and
education for the pomp and toil of war. He
was aware of his ability to lead—he felt
strong in his well-earned reputation for per-
sonal bravery—and he rejoiced at such an
opportunity to distinguish himself on the
battle-field. He was sufficiently acquaint-
ed with human nature, to know too, that
his former fame would make him a popu-
lar leader with the soldiers.

Stepping forward, the lady Anne ad-
dressed the troops, and as she spoke, her
tall and exquisitely formed person seemed
to gather height and size.

Soldiers! behold the man I have selected
as your leader. You know his reputation
for contempt of danger. Many of you have
been eye-witnesses of his skill, his coolness
and his unquestioned intrepidity in the
field. He possesses the talent to command.
He is bound to our service by ties, that he
will never break. He is attached to the
royal cause. If you are true to him, in the
darkest time of trial and of danger, he will
be true to you. Will you accept him as
your leader?'

The soldiers answered by a deafening
shout—and the name of Pool rang along
the line, as they signified their pleasure at
her choice.

Weeks after, when Rupert, as comman-
der of the royal troops, determined to raise
the siege of York, by attacking the army
of the rebels on Morston Moor, Pool, at the
head of the retainers of Sir John Tem-
ple, was placed 'in the front of the battle.'
True to himself, and true to the cause he
had espoused, he exhibited his usual reck-
less bravery; and when his men faltered
before the repeated charges of Cromwell's
fierce and disciplined troops, his single
sword often turned the tide, and his tall
plume

Waved like a torch, above the battle-storm,
The soldier's guide, when princely crests had
sunk.

And banners were struck down.

Though repeatedly wounded, he stood
at the head of his men to the last, and fell
like Lochiel, 'with his back to the field
and his feet to the foe,' surrounded by
heaps of the rebel troops, swept down by
his own sword.

G. K.
Norwich, Conn.

AN EXAMPLE.—One of the passengers
on board the Swallow, yesterday morning,
on leaving his berth forgot that he was
proprietor of a very costly gold watch, and
accordingly marched off with his family,
leaving it under the pillow. But a short
time elapsed however, before he discovered

his mistake, and immediately retraced his
steps, in hope to recover it. He dashed
down the cabin stairs, and turned the con-
tents of the berth upon the floor, but no
watch was to be found. One of the waiters
had secured it, and on returning it to the
owner received twenty dollars for his
trouble.

EMMET AND HIS INTENDED BRIDE.

Every one must recollect the tragic story
of young Emmet the Irish Patriot, it was
too touching to be soon forgotten. Dur-
ing the trouble in Ireland, he was tried,
condemned, and executed on a charge of
treason. His fate made a deep impression
on public sympathy.

But there was one heart, whose anguish
it would be impossible to describe. In
happier days and fairer fortunes, he had
won the affections of a beautiful and inter-
esting girl, the daughter of a late celebra-
ted Irish barrister. She loved him with
the disinterested fervor of a woman's first
and early love. When every worldly maxim
arrayed itself against him...when blasted
in fortune, and disgrace and danger dark-
ened around his name, she loved him more
ardently for his sufferings. Since his fate
could awaken sympathy even of his foes,
what must have been the agony of her
whose soul was occupied by his image? Let
those tell, who have had the portals of
the tomb suddenly closed between them and
the being they loved most on earth; who
have sat at its threshold, as one shut out
in a cold and lonely world, whence all that
was lovely and loving had departed.

To render her widowed situation more
desolate, she had incurred her father's dis-
pleasure by her unfortunate attachment
and was an exile from her parental roof.
But could the sympathy and kind offices
of friends have reached a spirit so shocked
and driven in by horror, she would have
experienced no want of consolation, for the
Irish are people of quick and generous
sensibilities. The most delicate and cher-
ishing attentions were paid her by families
of wealth and distinction. She was led in-
to society, and they tried all kinds of occu-
pation and amusements to dissipate her
grief, and wean her from the tragical story
of love...but all was in vain! There are
some strokes of calamity that scathe and
scorch the soul, that penetrate to the vital
seat of happiness and blast it, never again
to blossom. She never objected to frequent
the haunts of pleasure; but she was as
much alone there as in the depths of soli-
tude. She walked about in a sad reverie,
apparently unconscious of the world around
her. She carried with her an inward
woe, that mocked all the blandishments of
friendship, and 'heeded not the song of the
charmer, charm he ever so wisely.'

The person, says the eloquent author
of the Sketch Book, who told the story,
had seen her at a masquerade. After stroll-
ing through the splendid rooms and giddy
crowd, with an air of utter abstraction, she
sat down on the steps of an orchestra, and
looking about for some time with a vacant
stare, that showed her insensibility to the
gayish scene, she began with the capri-
ciousness of a sickly heart, to warble a
little plaintive air. She had an exquisite
voice; but on this occasion it was so sim-
ple, so touching, it breathed forth such a
soul of wretchedness, that she drew a
crowd mute and silent around her, and
melted every one into tears.

The story of one so true and tender,
could not but excite great interest in a coun-
try remarkable for enthusiasm. It com-
pletely won the heart of a brave officer who
paid his addresses to her, and thought one
so true to the dead could not but prove
affectionate to the living. She declined his
attentions, for her thoughts were irrevoca-
bly engrossed by the memory of her former
lover. He solicited not her tenderness but
her esteem. He was assisted by her con-
viction of this word, and the sense of her
own destitute and dependant situation,
for she was existing on the kindness of
friends. In a word, he at length succeeded
in gaining her hand, though with the sol-
emn assurance that her heart was unaltera-
bly another's.

He took her with him to Sicily, hoping
that a change of scene might wear out the
remembrance of early woes. She was an
amiable, and exemplary wife, and made an
effort to be a happy one; but nothing could
cure the silent melancholy that had entered
into her very soul. She wasted away in a
slow but a hopeless decline, at last sunk
into the grave a victim of a broken heart.

It was on this lady that Moore compos-
ed the following lines:

'She's, far from the land where the young hero
sleeps,
And lovers around her are singing:
But slowly she turns from their gaze and weeps,
For her heart in his grave is lying.'

Poverty is in want of much, but avarice
every thing...Syrrus.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Legislative Council.

FRIDAY, August 18, 1837.

The following Members of the House were present, and took the oath prescribed by the Statute of His Majesty King George the Third:—

The Honorable the Chief Justice Speaker.

The Honorable Messrs. Ryland, Cuthbert, Debartzch, Bell, Stewart, Viger, Mahiot, Joliette, De Rochblave, Harwood, Cuvillier, and Quirouet.

After His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief had retired, a Bill for the Improvement of the River St. Lawrence, was read a first time *pro forma*.

The Speaker then reported His Excellency's Speech from the Throne, and an humble Address was ordered to be presented to His Excellency, in answer thereto.

A Special Committee of five Members was then appointed, by ballot to prepare the Address—when the following Members were chosen to form the Committee:—

The Honorable M. M. Cuthbert, Debartzch, Stewart, Joliette and De-Rochblave.

A committee of Privileges was named, and the other Committees usually appointed at the opening of a session, and a Committee was appointed to take into consideration and report on the best means of effectually promoting Elementary Education in the Country Parishes of the Province, with power to send for Persons, Papers, and Records, and to report by Bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That the Committee be... The Honorable Messrs. Cuthbert, Debartzch, Viger, De Rochblave and Harwood.

The Speaker signified to the House the death of the Hon. W. B. Felton since the last session.

And read letters of excuse from the Hon. Messrs. Hale and Coffin, who are prevented by ill health from attending in their places.

House of Assembly.

FRIDAY, August 18, 1837.

The SPEAKER took the Chair, on the return of the House from the Legislative Council Chamber, three quarters past three, P. M.

Certificates of the return of new Members were laid on the table, and most of these Members introduced.

DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

Mr. Gury rose and remarked that it was the usual Parliamentary practice to introduce a Bill previous to the contents of the speech from the Throne, on opening the session being communicated to the House. Such being the received practice, he wished to conform to it, and would, in consequence, move for leave to bring in a Bill. The Bill which he wished to introduce related to the expiring Act erecting the District of St. Francis, which it was desirable should be continued. In offering this motion he begged leave to say that it was not from a desire of assumption on his part or to interfere with plans of Hon. Members that he thus came forward at so early a period of the Session with a motion for leave to introduce a Bill. The peculiar circumstances under which the House is at present placed might, perhaps give room for remark that the course he was then pursuing was rather extraordinary; but he represented a County forming a large portion of, and indeed almost the whole, District of St. Francis, and as such he felt it to be his imperative duty to bring forward this matter without delay. By the expiring of the present law the inhabitants of the District to which he had alluded would find themselves deprived of their system of administration of justice. He trusted, therefore, that the House would not allow the Act to expire, but permit him to introduce a Bill providing for the continuance of that Act. By so doing, the House would afford great satisfaction to a large number of the Queen's lieges, whom he had the honour to represent.

Mr. Gury's motion was then submitted.

Mr. Morin said a few words that were nearly inaudible in the gallery. We understood him to say that he considered Mr. Gury's motion to be premature, especially as the subject matter thereof was not of a description on which entire unanimity prevailed. The subject would come in due course, no doubt, when that part of the speech of His Excellency relating to the District of St. Francis was taken into consideration.

Mr. Gury said that the evident meaning of this was that the measure which he (Mr. G.) had proposed was to lie over until some other measures—more favorable to the views of some Hon. Members were disposed of. When a whole district is on the eve of suffering from the want of an administration of justice, he (Mr. G.) humbly conceived that it was of the most vital importance that immediate steps should be taken to avert such a calamity. He had thought that the Hon. Mem. for Bellechase, with the liberality for which the Hon. Mem. was so well known, would have afforded that portion of the country which he (Mr. G.) represents, a proof that the House wished to do justice. But not so; the Hon. Member came forward with a motion in amendment by which the consideration of the expediency of continuing the administration of justice in the district alluded to, would be postponed until a certain portion of the speech from the Throne was taken into

consideration. He (Mr. G.) had no objection to the motion being deferred a day or two; in fact, to some definite period, but he must protest against its being postponed until a period, which for aught he knew—not being so much in the secret of the ulterior proceedings of the House—might never arrive at all. He could not but think that the amendment offered by the Hon. Member evinced a wish to get rid of this measure as he could not conceive why, because there happened to be a paragraph in His Excellency's speech relating to the same subject, it should be put off for an indefinite period. Mr. Gury then replied to some of the observations of Mr. Morin which had been made inaudible to us.

Mr. Morin said, that the Hon Member was in error in supposing that he (Mr. M.) was the least way opposed to the motion or wanted to get rid of it. On the contrary he had already said that it was his wish that it should be taken into consideration; but he did not conceive that the present was a fitting time for discussing on minor matters. The most vital question was the state of the Province, and to that all others ought to yield precedence. He should therefore oppose the introduction of any measure on which there was likely to be a difference of opinion until the state of the Province had been taken into consideration.

Mr. Kimber said a few words in concurrence with the observations made by the last speaker, and also alluded to the fact of a difference of opinion existing with regard to the measure proposed by Mr. Gury.

The House then divided when it appeared

For the amendment	61
Against it	15
Majority	45

(For names, see routine business.)

Mr. Leslie obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the removal of the troops from places at which elections are held, during the continuance of such elections.

STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

Mr. Morin moved that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Province.

Mr. Gury would wish to ask the Hon. Member whether he intended following this motion up with any further proceedings at the moment? If so, he (Mr. G.) thought it rather extraordinary.

Mr. Morin said, that when the House was in committee, he merely meant to move that the Chairman do leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Stuart considered it unparliamentary to offer such a motion without previous notice. Some hon. members might entertain an opinion that the state of the Province required no consideration on the part of the House at the present moment, and ought consequently to be enabled to prepare themselves for an expression of their opinions on the subject. For his (Mr. S's) part, he was ready at any time to enter upon the consideration of the state of the Province.

After a few more words had fallen from Messrs. Morin and Stuart, the motion was carried *nem. con.*

A few matters of routine having been disposed of, the House went into committee on the state of the province—Mr. Charles Taschereau in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Morin, the committee immediately rose, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow, [this day.]

The House then, at five o'clock, adjourned until the following day, at three, P. M.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Friday, August 18, 1837.

Mr. Gury moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue certain acts to the Judiciary of the District of St. Francis; and on motion of Mr. Morin, the consideration of Mr. Gury's motion was postponed till that part of his Excellency's Speech which relates to the District of St. Francis shall have been taken into consideration... Yeas, 61; Nays 15.

Yeas... Messrs. Amiot, Bardy, Barnard, Beaudouin, Berthelot, Bertrand, Besserer, Blanchard, Blanchet, Boissonnault, Boutillier, Careau, Cazeau, Cote, Courteau, Deblois, Desautiers, DeTonacour, De Witt, J. Dorion, P. A. Dorion, chs. Drolet, Dubord, Duvernay, Fortin, Fraser, Girouard, Huot, Jobin, Kimber, Knight, Lacoste, Lafontaine, Lajoie, Lafrancois, Leslie, Leterneau, Marquis, Meillieur, Methot, Morin, Mousseau, Nelson, Noel, O'Callaghan, Perrault, Ramond, Rochbrane, dit Laroque, Rodier, Roy, Scott, Simon, Tache, A. C. Taschereau, J. A. Taschereau, Tetu, Toomy, Trudel, Viger.

Nays... Messrs. Baker, Bowman, Clapham, Colby, DeBlaisy, Gury, Larue, M'Cracken, Menot, Moore, Munn, Power, Stuart, Wells and Woods.

Mr. Leslie introduced a bill for better ensuring the freedom of Elections by a removal of the Troops from the places in which such Elections are held.

On Motion of Mr. Morin, the House resolved to take into consideration the state of the Province.

The clerk laid before the House, Tenders for Printing.

The House went into committee on the state of the province; Mr. A. C. Taschereau, chairman, to sit again tomorrow.

Saturday, August 19, 1837.

On motion of Mr. Morin, all petitions of a private nature were, as last session, ordered to remain on the table until other-

wise ordered by the House. House went into committee on the state of the province, and on his Excellency's Speech... Papineau on his legs, inveighing most bitterly against the Executive... *Postscript to Mercury—40 minutes past four.*

In addition to the Members present at the opening of the session, the following have since arrived, viz:—

The hon. Robert Jones of the Legislative Council.

Messrs. J. T. Drolet, Hebert, Proulx, Blackburn, and Cardinal, of the Assembly.

Mons. Pontois, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the King of the French to the United States, and M. De Saligny, Secretary of Legation, were present, we understand, during the whole of the proceedings of the County of Laprairie Meeting. Having, from previous report, been led to suppose that the Canadians were reduced to a state of *abrutissement*, they were agreeably undeceived by the general intelligence and superiority of condition exhibited by the freeholders who assisted at the meeting, as well as by the order, regularity, and apparent easy circumstances of the farmers along the road. We are happy to learn that these representatives of the nation from which the majority of this province derives their origin, appear to take a lively interest in the political and social condition of a people of their own blood, established in Canada, and they will carry with them to the United States, & be able to communicate to France, a most favorable impression of their character, and for the cause for which we are all struggling.

It is useless to disguise the fact in regard to the sympathy which is now created abroad by the cause of Lower Canada. The cause of freedom is the common cause of mankind, and must excite sympathy whenever the natural feelings of man are directed to the oppression of his fellow-beings, it matters not whether they reside in Poland, in Greece, in Ireland, or in Canada. *Vindicator.*

The above has been pompously paraded by the *Vindicator* and the *Minerve*, and referred to as a proof that the Canadians are a suffering people, and command the sympathy of intelligent foreigners. For our part, we do not consider it at all extraordinary that Mr. Pontois should be agreeably surprised at witnessing the 'general intelligence and superiority of condition exhibited by the freeholders who assisted at the meeting,' considering that the destructive papers in this colony have so often asserted that the Canadians were in a state of absolute slavery, and oppressed by the British Government. The *Populaire*, which has a more intimate knowledge of clique intrigue and disingenuous tactics than we can boast of, gives a different version of Mr. Pontois's opinions regarding the 'oppressed people.' It seems that he, along with Mr. De Saligny, like other foreigners, visited this colony from motives of curiosity, bringing letters of introduction to Lord Gosford, Mr. Quiblier the Superior of the Seminary, and other gentlemen in Quebec and Montreal, by whom they were received in a hospitable manner. While here, they boarded at Cady & Doolittle's Hotel, and happened to meet Mr. T. S. Brown, who introduced himself to their notice as an American, although he happens to have been born in the province of New Brunswick, an honour for which he cannot be sufficiently thankful. Etiquette having been laid aside by the distinguished strangers, Mr. Brown was very communicative and offered to introduce them to his master, Papineau, who afterwards invited them to an evening party he was giving to a Miss Lemoine of Quebec, at which, also, were present the following distinguished individuals:—Mrs. Papineau, Mrs. Come, Chertier, & Mrs. Delagrave; Misses Parent, Labrie, and Lemoine; Messrs. D. B. Viger, Come, S. Chertier, Ignace Robitaille, Delagrave, Ravans, T. S. Brown, Lemoine Cashier of the People's Bank, Tetu, a notary, and Drs. O'Callaghan and Chertier.

The soiree was on the 8th instant, and lasted from about 9 o'clock in the evening till one in the morning. Whisky was the only liquor which graced the festive board of the Speaker, and of such bad quality, that it required all the politeness of even native Frenchmen to be brought into requisition when tasting it. A few ices relieved the monotony of the republican entertainment. Of course, such a good opportunity was taken advantage of to interest Mr. Pontois in the schemes of Mr. Papineau, but all to no purpose. Diplomats are necessarily cautious in communicating sentiments; but caution seems to have been laid aside in the present instance, as rebellion was plainly the theme of Mr. Papineau, and as plainly discouraged by Mr. Pontois, who expressed his surprise at the nature of the dissensions which exist between the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government; remarked how happy and contented the people appeared to be; spoke in high terms of the freedom which was enjoyed in this province, and of the advantage which would accrue to the *habitans* from an amelioration of the civil law; said that of all the countries he had ever seen, not even excepting the United States, Lower Canada was the least taxed, and contributed least to the support of Government, and informed Mr. Papineau that the sympathy of strangers was reserved for a people labouring under open tyranny and galling despotism, neither of which existed in this colony.

long; he besought him to induce the representatives of the people to second the benevolent views of the British Government; to discontinue the unequal struggle, as he never could dream of offering physical resistance against so powerful a nation as England, which was not to be insulted with impunity, and pointed out the imprudence of irritating the mother country, which would feel justified in resorting to such rigorous measures as the occasion might require to punish the disloyal.

In giving Mr. Papineau such good advice, the French Minister was acting in a friendly manner towards him, altho' there is no doubt but that he might as well have attempted to turn the course of the St. Lawrence, as to convince the headstrong Speaker of the House of Assembly, that he was acting in an imprudent manner. *Montreal Herald.*

London, 6th July, 1837.

The public attention, and particularly that of the fashionable world, is completely absorbed by the approaching funeral of our late revered King. The most active preparations are making for that solemn ceremony, which introduces Kings as well as other men to that 'bourne from whence no traveller ever yet returned.'

In the political circles of this country, great attention is turned towards the future acts of the Queen, nor can this be wondered at. It is true, she is amiable and accomplished, yet, it must not be forgotten, that from her youth, she is likely to be very subject to the influence of political intrigues; at present the politics of her Government are whiggish, but at this period that does not go for much. The Ladies of her Household, have been selected from Whig families, and most of the officers of the household of the late King have been retained. Indeed, until the elections are concluded, and the state of party feeling is fully ascertained, it will be difficult to predict what will be the exact line of policy, although a strong feeling exists, that the Conservatives will eventually prevail in the Cabinet. Canvassing has already actively commenced in most parts of the country, and throughout England they have increased on the Conservative interest. Joe Hume's seat for Middlesex is taken, as two Conservatives oppose him and Mr. Byng. Hume is looking towards Dublin, as the refuge for the destitute. Roebuck will lose his seat for Bath, being strongly opposed by two Conservatives.

The proceedings in Parliament are not of very great moment. On Friday last, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his long expected budget, which has greatly disappointed the country, as the Revenue had fallen off, and he could only show a surplus of 484,000 pounds. Of course, we are to have no further reduction in our taxes this year. The Civil List for Canada, was passed, after some opposition on the part of Hume, and patriot Roebuck, who, if we may judge by his speech to the electors of Bath yesterday, is very bilious upon his success.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

THE FIRE SIDE—No. 37.

In the choice of a friend, let it never be forgotten that the qualities which determine your choice may be the very same which determine the choice of another respecting you. Your friend will naturally expect you, as you expect him, to increase his happiness, and you, on the other hand yours.

Now what are the ingredients or qualities most likely to engender, cherish and secure the continuance of this union? Taking common sense, and experience for our guides, we cannot, I think, be far wrong, if we lay it down as among the most essential points, that truth, justice, honor, fidelity and benevolence, all mixed and mellowed with gentleness, kindness, modesty, prudence, disinterestedness, fair open candour, and goodness must prevail.

The love of truth must prevail on both sides, governing speech in all matters, whether in relating facts, and conversations, of what nature soever they may happen to be, without variations, colourings, additions or omissions that will affect the simple matter of fact. Without this ingredient, doubts will arise in the mind, and as 'dead flies cause the ointment of the apothecary to send forth a stinking savour,' so doubting the veracity of your friend, respecting his account of such matters as you are unacquainted with till you hear him, destroys friendship.

The love of justice must also prevail, not merely when to be unjust would bring disgrace; but it must prevail and be an abiding, unyielding, uncompromising principle of disinterested justice between man and man, between yourself and another, which is the most difficult, and between right and wrong, without regard to men's opinions, but to what is lawful and right in the sight of God, and in accordance with the dictates of an enlightened conscience. A tendency to injustice, when once observed is, like foul breath falling on a mirror, fatal to esteem; and friendship that does not command the reflection of esteem from the mind of the observer suffers a loss not easily repaired.

Honor is also no less necessary than justice. Justice has respect to all such actions as are prescribed by either law or usage. But since laws cannot be made to extend to every thing expressly by name, a sense of honour and propriety comes in to supply the deficiency. I do not speak of that spurious thing, mis-called honour, which, after being guilty of heinous crimes, will, instead of making acknowledgement and reparation, shoot the injured person through the heart, if he complains; but of that noble, ingenuous feeling,

governed by truth and justice, mingled with benevolence and goodness, that repudiates the very thought, of either stooping to mean actions, or to join with vicious company, in the pursuit of evil designs.

And what can all do without fidelity? The inter-communion of friends is a sacred deposit among themselves. To one another reciprocally they unbosom their joys and sorrow; their pleasures and griefs; their hopes and their fears; their success and disappointments. Occasionally they ask, and give, advice, admonition, instruction and warning. At times they solicit, and, in turn, give consolation and encouragement. And in the time of need, the one hastens to the relief of the other. In the time of health and prosperity friends may increase and multiply. Sickness and adversity may prove their metal; or, like the wind, separate the chaff from the wheat; the bad from the good. No stranger has any right to intermeddle with the inter communion of friends. Their mutual deposits remain hid from all, unless one of themselves prove unable sacredly to keep the reposed confidence of his friend. In the event of either proving recreant, whether from weakness or design, it being the same thing in effect, friendship is gone, because confidence is, to friendship, as aliment is to the body, indispensable. Benevolence, and kindness, and all the virtues that are so constituted as to subsist on one side may remain in life and full exercise; but friendship is mutual, and cannot subsist alone, without deriving its life-blood from two parties. When either source of life fails, friendship ceases, and the remains of what was in alliance with it, you may call friendliness, or kindness or benevolence, all may exist on one side, or even on both sides, without necessarily forming an union, but friendship has taken her flight over the mountain tops, and will not be prevailed upon to come back, to a house that has no guard on its door. These virtues lie at the foundation of all virtuous friendship, but they do not, however, embrace all the requisites to that union; as it is evident from experience, that any two persons may be possessed of them, to a certain degree, and still not be friends, though I am far from meaning that they must be enemies, because some others equally necessary in their place, may be lacking.

J. R.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, AUGUST 29, 1837.

The House of Assembly has, in a reckless contempt of all honour and necessary business, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the state of the province. If they were honestly to look to themselves, they would soon discover the causes of all the trouble, but with the spirit in which they proceed, their entering upon the business at present is tantamount to an absolute, unceremonious refusal of doing any part of the duty which they owe the country. There can be no alternative left but an immediate prorogation, followed by a dissolution. If this be not done, they will, as heretofore, prologue themselves as soon as they shall have concocted and passed their own nefarious resolutions, and drawn their contingencies. We never, for our part, expected any good from this session, and on that account we are not disappointed. It was to us a matter of surprise that it was deemed proper to call such a band of refractory men to Quebec for the despatch of business. What have the leaders of these men been doing since the beginning of May, but going about openly and boldly to stir up sedition? The Governor has charged them, in a proclamation, with the making of public speeches, and the passing of resolutions of a seditious, character, and warned all loyal subjects from attending their meetings. The Speaker has charged the Governor with 'impertinence,' with stating what was 'false,' and with 'ignorance' of what is, or is not 'recommending a violation of the laws.' Issue is really joined between the Governor in chief, and the Smuggler in chief. The country is anxious to see the result. What now can be, or could have been, expected from such a House of Assembly, after passing the summer boldly acting the part of spouting rebels, and after presenting themselves in Quebec in the garb of a horde of barbarians? The Government has borne with their waywardness so long as to make them giddy. It has left no means untried calculated to bring them to reason; but fair and mild means can have no effect on a horde so degenerate as they are. The power of legislation given them by the generosity of England, must be resumed by the Imperial Parliament until they shall have learned to deserve the boon. Who would have thought that the fomenters of rebellion and revolution, in every hole and corner of the land—the ungallant as well as rude assailants of the Queen, on account of her youth, would, in the face of the world, after their thousand & one revolutionary speeches, have taken the oath of allegiance?

We have had the good fortune to obtain, for this day's paper, the answer which the

Assembly prepared, and no doubt passed, to His Excellency's opening Speech. It is now evident that the conjecture, thrown out above, respecting an immediate prorogation, to be soon followed by a dissolution of the House, has, in a very short time, come to a matter of absolute certainty. The House of Assembly, has refused proceeding to any, the most necessary business. The District Court of St. Francis must be sacrificed to the obstinacy of the Assembly. See how the Patriots have sacrificed your comforts and your rights in the Townships! See how they have refused even the voice of mercy! They have not looked at the claims of the Governor for monies which he had advanced last winter to keep hundreds of families from perishing for want of food! The tone of the document labouring through dense clouds of obscurity is extremely high. They must have their own way altogether, or they do nothing. They leave nothing to the Government and Parliament of England to consider, but to grant what they have asked. Right is all on one side, & wrong is all on the other. The Governor in Chief, and Lord Glenelg and Lord John Russell, and all of them must now have their eyes opened, we doubt not, and much pains it took, on the part of the Assembly to open them. The vote obtained in the Imperial Parliament for £140,000, or upwards to pay the Civil servants of the Crown, must now be followed by a Bill.

The document, we must say, is a heavy piece of lumber in point of composition as we have ever seen. We can make out, but with difficulty, to understand its purport & that is all. It is as destitute of the graces of style as rebellion against a beneficent Government is of moral beauty. As a composition, it is utterly unworthy of any man that pretends to the lowest degree of scholarship. Perhaps they meant it to be in keeping with their costume.

To his Excellency the Right Honorable Archibald Earl of Gosford, Baron Worthingham of Beccles in the County of Suffolk, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada, and Upper Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, and one of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Lower Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly thank your Excellency for your Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present session. We assure your Excellency that at whatever season we may be called upon to perform the duties entrusted to us by the people of the province, no personal inconvenience will prevent our laboring, as at our first and most important occupation, to ensure the liberties and happiness of our fellow subjects, to remove the evils which have pressed, and still continue in a more aggravated form to press upon them, and to protect them against the system which has corrupted the provincial government, and has been sufficiently powerful not only to cause the mother-country to refuse all justice to the people with regard to their demands and ours for the improvement of their political institutions, and for the reform of abuses, but to urge on those high metropolitan authorities from whom we looked for justice and protection, to acts of violence, to a violation of the most sacred and best established rights of the Canadian people and of this Legislature, and to the destruction of the very foundations of the government. We are, then, bound by our duty, frankly to declare to your Excellency, under the solemn circumstances in which we are placed, and after full and calm deliberation, that since the time when we were last called to meet in Provincial Parliament, we have seen in the conduct and proceedings of the metropolitan government and of the colonial administration towards this country, nothing which could re-create in the people, the confidence and affection which the long and fatal experience of the past had destroyed; but that, on the contrary, every recent event has tended to efface what remained of these feelings, and to consolidate, in opposition to the liberties, interests and wishes of the people, the colonial oligarchy factiously combined against them, and the hitherto unbridled and uncontrolled sway of this colonial ministers in Downing Street.

The avowal which it has pleased your Excellency to make to us, that the disposition of the authorities and of Parliament with regard to us, and the oppressive and unconstitutional measures which have been the result, are the consequences of recommendations made by certain pretended authorities known by the name of the Royal Commissioners, has convinced us of the correctness of the opinions we have heretofore expressed with regard to this commission, which, constituted and acting under no law and without regard to law, and bound beforehand by its instructions to the partial views and narrow politics of the British ministry in the government of the colonies, could not possibly co-operate in doing justice to the inhabitants of this pro-

vince, and in establishing their institutions, their liberties, and their prospects for the future, on the solid basis of their wishes and their wants as well as on the principles of the constitution. We were, therefore, in no wise astonished at discovering in the productions of this pretended commission nothing but injurious opinions, prejudices at variance with its mission and its duty, ideas of Government founded on suppositions utterly foreign to the country, or at finding it fomenting divisions & national distinctions, forgetful of constitutional principles, calumniating the provincial representation, and practising deception towards the people. We are bound especially to notice in the reports in question, one essential and paramount contradiction which pervades every part of them and forms their essence. It is, that while they admit the reality of the greater portion of the abuses and grievances of which we have complained, the Commissioners do not recommend their removal and the destruction of the causes which had produced them, but an act of aggression against this House which has denounced them, & the virtual destruction of representative government of this province, by the illegal and spoliation of the public monies of the people, by the Ministers or by the Parliament; whereas it was the duty of the commission and of the mother country, to assist this House in the entire removal of these evils, and in rendering their recurrence impossible, by re-constituting the second branch of the Legislature by means of the elective principle, by repealing all laws and privileges unjustly obtained, and by ensuring the exercise of the powers and legitimate control of this House over the internal affairs of the province, and over all matters relative to its territory and the wants of its inhabitants, and more especially over the public revenue raised in it.

These remarks will render unnecessary a portion of those which we might have been led to make on the series of resolutions spoken of by Your Excellency, and which being proposed by Lord John Russell, one of the ministers of the crown, were adopted by the two Houses of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. We perceive in this measure, on the one hand a formal and total refusal of the reform and improvements demanded by this House and by the people, and on the other an abuse of the power of parliament for the purpose of destroying the laws and constitution of the province by force, of violating with regard to us, the most sacred and solemn engagements, and thereby establishing irremediable, on the ruin of our liberties and the place of the legitimate, efficient and constitutional control which this House, and the people through it, have a right to exercise over all the branches of the executive government, corruption and intrigue, the pillage of the revenue and the self appropriation of the best resources of the country by the colonial functionaries and their dependants, the domination and ascendancy of the few, and the oppression & servitude of the mass of the inhabitants of this province, without distinction of classes or of origin.

We ought, therefore, to have courage to tell the mother-country, that if she can give the spirit of these resolutions into effect in the government of British America and of this province in particular, her supremacy therein will no longer depend upon the feelings of affection, of duty, and of mutual interest which would best assure it, but on physical and maternal force, an element dangerous to the governing party at the same time that subjects the governed to a degree of uncertainty as to their future existence and their dearest interests which is scarcely felt under the most despotic governments of civilized Europe. And we had humbly believed it impossible that this state of permanent jeopardy, of hatred and of division, could be wittingly perpetuated by England on the American Continent; and that the liberty and welfare of every portion of the Empire, were too dear to the independent body of the English people, to allow them to prefer maintaining, in favor of the functionaries accused by the people of this province, the system which has been hitherto its bane.

If, even before the opening of the present session we had been individually deceived in this fond hope by public report, if we had little expectation that a sudden change in the councils of the Empire should place us at once in possession of the benefits of the constitutive reforms which we had declared to be essential & such as would alone be sufficient, it was still natural that we should most anxiously look forward to our being called together in parliament, because it was at least to be supposed that most important reforms had been effected in the administration of the government, and that others were speedily to follow them. We have learned with fresh regret from your Excellency's speech that no such reform has been effected, or will be so at any near and determinate period, notwithstanding the so often repeated pledges of the Government. Your Excellency has been pleased to allude distantly to the improvement of the personal composition of the legislative and executive councils of this province. With regard to the executive council, we shall here forbear any painful reflections on the unmodified existence of that body, after it had been so solemnly repudiated by Your Excellency in the name of the Crown, and on its co-operation with the other portions of the provincial executive in a system of anticipated aggression to effect the overthrow of the laws and constitution, of incrimination, persecution, and arbitrary removals from office, directed against the mass of the people who remain faithful to the true principles of the British Constitution and who have manifested their attachment to these liberties which have been attacked. We further represent, that the present Executive, having, instead of performing its promise of justice and of the removal of abuses and grievances, entered upon the dangerous & slippery path which has been the ruin of preceding administrations, & having utterly alienated from it the affection of an important portion of those of Her Majesty's subjects most devoted to the liberty and welfare of the country, in order to bestow its confidence and that of the government, partially & on those only who supported it, no longer possesses in the person of its Chief, or in those of its other members the capability of effecting the reforms indispensably necessary as preliminaries to any arrangement between the Government of the mother country and the colony, in a just, equitable, & impartial manner, adapted to satisfy this House and the people, and more especially to ensure between the several branches of the Legislature that co-operation and that uniformity of general views which we persist in believing it to be absolutely requisite. We should have hoped that as a pledge to the sincerity of the Government, the Legislative Council would have been so remodelled as to enable us to ascertain up to what point it had been rendered capable of legislating conformably

with the wishes and wants of the people, and to act according to the conclusion to which we might have come on this important subject. This essential reform having been omitted, we are bound to declare that our duty towards the people by whom we are sent here, imperiously requires us to follow, under existing circumstances, the course adopted by us in our address of the 30th September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty six: we therefore persist therein, as well as in all the declarations and demands therein contained.

In our efforts to remove the evils which have pressed upon our country, we have had recourse to none but constitutional means, founded on the most approved and best recognized principles. We have it so much at heart to see the government once more deserve the public confidence, that to assist it in attaining that confidence we should recoil before no sacrifice but that of the liberties or of the honor of the people. We have given proof of this disposition even of late, whenever we have been able to entertain a hope that we were thereby aiding to advance the prosperity of the country. But we declare that in the present conjuncture we have not been able to derive from your Excellency's speech or from any other source, any motive for departing even momentarily from our determination to withhold the supplies until the grievances of the country are redressed.

Your Excellency acknowledges that the chief object for which we are now convened, is to afford us an opportunity by granting the supplies, of preventing their being violently taken by an act of the Imperial Parliament founded on the resolutions already adopted. In the absence of any other motive for thus recurring to our authority, than the tardy consideration of the character of those resolutions as well as of the act of which they might form the basis, his Majesty's government might, we humbly conceive, have recollected that those resolutions are not our work, that we had already fully deliberated on the demand made to us by your Excellency, and that while we have not before us any act, or even any hope which can promise a mitigation of the evils under which the people are suffering, we should not be justifiable in placing in the hands of hostile powers the means of aggravating and perpetuating those evils.

There could exist, then, no considerations but such as might be dictated by a servile fear foreign to our mandate and derogatory to the character of the people, to induce us to be wanting to our duty in the present instance, by ratifying the violation of the rights of our constituents and of this House, by the British authorities and by taking on ourselves the responsibility of the consequences which might result from it. We leave this responsibility to those who have assumed it, and strong in the justice of our cause we rely as we have heretofore done, on Providence, on the public and private virtues of all classes of the people, on their constancy, their perseverance, and their attachment to the principles of order and liberty which, following their example, we have unceasingly striven to maintain.

In thus expressing our wish that a commencement of reform had tended to re-establish confidence, we cannot have been misunderstood as to the motives which actuate us. We repeat, nevertheless, that we shall regard all administrative measures whatsoever as insufficient permanently and effectively to ensure the peace, security and happiness of the province; and that the essential and constitutive reforms which we have demanded, and especially the application of the elective principle to the legislative council, the repeal of all undue privileges and monopolies, and of injurious laws passed in England, the free exercise of the right and privileges of this Legislature and of this House in particular, and the establishment of a popular and responsible government, are the only means by which the advantages herein before mentioned can be ensured, or the political connexion with Great Britain rendered beneficial to the people of Canada.

It is, therefore, our ardent wish that the resolutions adopted by the two Houses of parliament may be rescinded, as attacking the rights and liberties of this province, as being of a nature to perpetuate bad government, corruption and abuse of power therein, and as rendering more just and legitimate the disaffection and opposition of the people. If this return on the part of the government of the mother-country to what we consider its duty towards this colony, should take place under the reign of her Most Gracious Queen Victoria, we are unable to express to your Excellency how warmly we should congratulate ourselves on having persevered in claiming justice for the people notwithstanding the peculiar obstacles and difficulties which have tended to deter us.

The special and local subjects pointed out by your Excellency, and in particular the advances of public money made to relieve the distress in certain parts of the province and for other purposes, will form the subjects of our deliberations as soon as circumstances will permit, and whenever we shall be no longer prevented from considering them.

Accident.—Mr. Kirke, of the Seigneurie of Sabrevois, had his right thigh and leg badly fractured, with a compound fracture and luxation of the left ankle joint and otherwise severely bruised on the 6th Inst. by the falling of a lodged tree. Mr. Kirke remained in the woods in this helpless state, until he was found, after the lapse of several hours, by his wife. The left ankle joint was so badly injured as to make amputation necessary, which was performed on Monday 21st. Inst. by Drs. May and Chamberlain.

We are happy to hear that the unfortunate man is likely to be in fair way of soon recovering from both the effects of the surgical operation, and the fractures of the right limb.

Land Agent and Accountant.

The undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to sell or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY, in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis), every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT,
Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2—20 2m.
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

Auction.

WILL be sold at public Auction, on Saturday the 9th day of September next, at one of the clock afternoon, at the house of H. M. Chandler, in St. Armand, 1 four year old gelding horse; 1 four year old mare; 1 ten year old mare.

DANIEL INGALLS.
St. Armand, August 28th. 1837. V2 20 2w.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

Office of Crown Lands,
Department of Woods and Forests,
Quebec, August 11, 1835.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL SALE of LICENSES to CUT TIMBER will take place at this Office on THURSDAY, the 7th September, at NOON. Upset price for Oak Timber, per cubic ft. 1 1-2d. Red Pine 1 1-2d. White Pine 0 1-2d. Red Pine saw logs, of 12 ft. 7 1-2d. each. White Pine 5 1-2d. Spruce 2 1-2d. felled. Nonsequestrated Timber at the rate of £10 on every £100 of its estimate value.

CONDITIONS.
One fourth of the purchase money down; the remainder to be paid on the 1st of October, 1838, for which a Bond will be required with sufficient sureties.

The whole payable in coins current in this Province.

Persons intending to purchase, are to lodge a specification of the tracts on which they wish to bid for timber, to be filed on the day previous to the sale.

When Licenses are required on surveyed lands; the lots and ranges of the Townships to be specified.
Aug. 17. V3 2w

Office of Crown Lands,

Quebec, 14th August, 1837.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the CROWN LANDS and CLERGY RESERVES which remain unsold, from the lists published on the 26th and 27th July, 1836, and 16th May, 1837, will be offered for sale, during the present year, at the times and places as follow, unless otherwise publicly notified:— Those in the Township of Dunham, Stanbridge, Sutton—at Dunham Flats, on the 4th September, 2d October, 4th November, and 6th December;

Those in the Township of Shefford, Stugely, Ely, Brome, Farnham, Granby, Milton and Roxton—at Froste Village, on the 11th September, 9th October, 13th November, and 11th December;

Those in the Townships of Stanstead, Bolton, Hereford, Compton, Stoke, Windsor, Shipton, Brompton, Orford, Ascot—at Sherbrooke, on the 18th September, 26th October, 20th November, and 18th December;

Those in Durham, Grantham, Eaton, Upton, Kinsey, Maddinton, Stanfold, Somerset, Acton—at Drummondville, on the 25th September, 23d October, 27th November, and 27th December;

In Clarendon, Bristol, Buckingham—at Buckingham, Lochaber—at Lochaber, Clatham & Wentworth—at Argenteuil, Grenville & Harrington—at Brown Mills, 7th Range of Chatham, Ireland, Inverness and Nelson—at Mr. Lauchlan Campbell's, Woodbridge & Lessard—at L'Islet, Rougemont, and at St. John's—

Halls, Broughton, Newton—at Coteau du Lac, Gosford—at the Eand Office, Quebec, Information can be obtained on application at this Office, or to the respective Agents.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The Lands will be put up for sale in lots or parcels of from 100 or half a surveyed lot, to 1200 acres, or six surveyed lots, as may suit the convenience of parties disposed to bid for the same. The lots will be offered at the upset price per acre, as published in the list already alluded to. The biddings to be made in currency upon the upset price per acre.

A deposit of ten per cent, on the whole value of the purchase, to be lodged at the time of sale, and the remainder within fourteen days from the day of sale.

Thus until the whole price is paid, the purchaser will not be put in possession of the land. In the event of the payments not being made within the prescribed period, the sale will be considered void, and the deposit forfeited.

The payments to be made in coins current in the province.
August 17. N3 20 3w

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the Village of Bedford, continues to be conducted by Mr.

FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience. The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed, viz:—

Falling and Colouring, (all colors except indigo blue),

Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately; one shilling per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; one shilling and three pence per yard, if not paid till the end of the year.

Falling, Shearing (once) and Dressing, Five pence per yard, cash down; six pence per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; seven pence half penny per yard, payable at the end of the year.

FLANNELS, all colors; Six pence per yard, cash down; seven pence half penny per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE, received in payment.

N. B. Mr. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to take charge of all cloth intended for the above Factory, and will return the same when dressed.

Bedford, August 29th, 1837. V3 20 4w

LOST!

A note of hand drawn in favor of the subscriber and signed by James Harrington, for the sum of fifteen Dollars, bearing date sometime in the month of September last, and payable third day of December next.

N. B. All persons are forbid buying or discounting the said note.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.
Shefford, 4th April, 1837. V3 2—12w

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber would beg to intimate to his friends and the public, that his

CARDING MACHINES

are in complete order for business; and that he holds himself at readiness to card wool for three cents per pound, cash down; four cents, in January next, and five cents at the end of the year.

R. V. V. FRELIGH.

Frelighsburg, June 12 1837.

Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note in favor of

JAMES GILLIN,

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

\$73,60,

and dated at Brome, on or about the 16th June, 1836, as no other consideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned against purchasing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal show, and said spurious Note since it came into her possession, having been shewn to Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable, he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the apparent signer thereof.

HELEN P. JACKSON,

JOHN JACKSON.

Brome, 15th July, 1837.

New Firm & New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgements to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of

OREN J. KEMP & Co.

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

OREN J. KEMP.

Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

TAILORING!

The Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the gentlemen of this vicinity that he has taken the front room of Mr. Wm. HICKOK'S house, lately the residence of JOHN BAKER, Esq., where, in his profession as

Tailor,

he will be in readiness to execute orders in his line in the latest fashion, in the most approved style and on reasonable terms. He will also cut garments to be made up by others.

WILLIAM MAGOWAN.

Frelighsburg, 30th May, 1837. V3 7w

GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT,

IRON, HARDWARE,

Groceries

&

Dry Goods!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have on hand, and particularly at their

NEW STORES,

St. Joseph Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, a New and Complete Assortment of the above Articles, which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at the Montreal prices. As they have lately entered into the GRAIN and FLOUR BUSINESS, they would particularly request Merchants, and others to call, as they feel confident that their Stock, for variety and quality, is not surpassed by any in the Trade.

JOHN THOMSON & Co.

Laprairie, Aug. 21st, 1837.

N. B. Orders from the Country punctually attended to; and Goods for the Townships and vicinity, delivered at the Railroad Store free of charge.

Advertisement.

Office of the British American Land Co. Montreal, August 10, 1837.

THE HON. GEORGE MOFFATT, in consequence of his intended absence from the Province for one or more years; and I, the undersigned, for other reasons, satisfactory to the Court of Directors, having resigned our situation as Commissioners for the Company, I take leave to give public notice, to all whom it may concern, that—

JOHN FRASER, late of Inverness, Esquire, a gentleman of known respectability, and of great experience;

—AND—

ARTHUR C. WEBSTER, Esquire, who has been acting as Sub-Commissioner in the Eastern Townships for the past year;

Have been appointed by the Court of Directors, under the seal of the Corporation, respectively, Chief and Junior Commissioners, in our place and stead, and are vested with all power & authority which we possessed.

All communications connected in any way with the Company's affairs in this Province, are hereafter to be addressed to them, at their Head Office in Sherbrooke.

PETER M'GILL.

Montreal, August 10, 1837. V3 19—3w

